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COBRA BRAND
SOFT AS CREAM.
AGENTS:
BUMAN & BERBLINGER.
[670]

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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BOVRIL
THE MIGHTY ENERGISER
stimulates, nourishes and sustains
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The Power of Beef is in
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"MOUTRIES"
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A
"MOUTRIE"
PIANO
FIVE YEARS'
WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

NEW MODELS FOR 1910.
PRICE \$378.
S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
[a34-2]

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A strong British Corporation Registered
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[a1472]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a728]

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LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 15 minutes.
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Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a76]

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TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
FLANNEL SUITS

FROM \$30.00
TROPICAL
SERGE and TWEED SUITS
FROM \$32.50
THE ABOVE ARE
SPECIAL VALUE TO CLEAR.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
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BREWER & CO., LTD.,
PEDDER ST., Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL, TELEPHONE, No. 695.

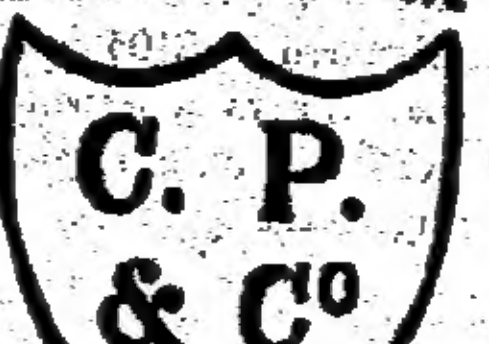
COLONIAL NOVELS:
The Dog Doctor, by Richard Dehan.
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Freda, by Katharine Tynan.
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To Justify the Means, by A. Peer.
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The Human Cobweb, by Putman Wells.
Helen with the High Hand, by Arnold.
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[a27]

The Dead King, Poem, by Rudyard Kipling.
The Practice of Oil Painting and Drawing,
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Trans-Himalaya Discoveries and Adventures
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Now Ready.


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CO-EFFICIENT 18/20.
The most Powerful Disinfectant in the World.
Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government
Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each buyer.
Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant to Human and Animal Life. Non-Corrosive.
One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.
PRICES:
\$3.00 per 1 gall. Drum. \$12.50 per 5 gall. Drum. \$2.60 per 1 gall. in Bulk.

Pearson's Saponified CRESOL
PRICES:
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Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal Strength of their products
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pare the result with our HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Killing
Properties and at the true value of a Genuine Disinfectant Fluid.
DODWELL & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG,
SOUTH CHINA and JAPAN
For Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Limited.
[a1135]

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TRADE MARK

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.
LONDON ADDRESS:
34, NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.
BRANDY ★ ★ ★ ★
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"IMPERIAL WHISKY"
(A MAGNIFICENT BRAND, SPECIALLY
SELECTED FOR THE FAR EAST.)
WHISKY, PALL MALL
WHISKY, JOHNNIE WALKER'S
OLD HIGHLAND
WHISKY, DO. WHITE LABEL
WHISKY, C.P. & CO.'S "SPECIAL
BLEND
PORT WINE, INVALIDS
PORT WINE, DOUBO
SHERRY, LA TORRE
SHERRY, AMOROSO
THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.
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WEISMANN'S COFFEE
ROASTED AND GROUND ON OUR
PREMISES DAILY.
In 1 lb. and 1 lb. Tins.


MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS.
All A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contrails Condenser, Stone's Manganese Bronze,
and Parsons' Steam Turbines, etc., etc., etc.
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| | Length on Keel-Blocks. | Breadth at Entrance on Bottom. | Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks. |
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| No. 1 | 510 ft. | 77 ft. | 26 ft. |
| No. 2 | 350 ft. | 53 ft. | 24 ft. |
| No. 3 | 714 ft. | 38 ft. | 34 ft. |

5 Dry Docks.
1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.
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| Lifting Power | 7,000 Tons. | 12,000 Tons. |
| Max. Length of Ship taken in | 460 Feet. | 580 Feet. |
| Breadth | 56 " | 66 " |
| Draft | 22 " | 26 " |

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.
The Floating Shovel, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.
ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
With Which is Incorporated THE
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1909
£13,875,357.
I. Authorized Capital ... 25,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... 3,275,000
Paid-up Capital ... 1,212,500 0 0
II. Free Funds ... 3,488,136 6 7
The Undersigned AGENTS for the above
Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [783]

NEW CARTRIDGES.
By popular English Manufacturers in
all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED
SHOTS. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$5, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

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HONGKONG HOTEL
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents.
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
[a3] A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hotel at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a588]

ORIENTAL HOTEL
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND
UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.
SITUATED in the most central position
Large and Airy Rooms. Hot and Cold
Water Baths. Gas and Electric Light.
Cuisine entirely under European Supervision.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms. Monthly
Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. Terms moderate.
FREDERICK REICHMANN,
Proprietor and Manager,
(late Manager of J. Lyons & Co. (Trocadero)
leading Caterers in London, and of the
GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).
TELEPHONE No. 197.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1910. [a542]

"BRAESIDE."
STAND-PRIVATE HOTEL.
and Croquet Grounds.
Well Furnished Rooms every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone No. 690.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. YATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a56]

VICTORIA HOTEL
SHAMSEEN-CANTON.
MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMSEEN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL
MACAO
Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDE
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES and CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.
REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER
Proprietor
[a1623]

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.

This Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
Two steamers (the Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply to—
[a213] THE MANAGER

THE MERCANTILE
LITHOGRAPHIC.
47, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

UNDERTAKES to execute with neatness
all kinds of ARTISTIC LABELS,
BILLS of EXCHANGE, VISITING
CARDS, LETTER HEADINGS, MENUS,
DIE STAMPING, etc., etc.
DIES AND SEALS CUT IN ANY METAL.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [828]

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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TOBACCONISTS.**

CIGARS

CONDITION is next to
QUALITY, the most essential re-
quisite of a Cigar. Our Warehouse
in Stanley Street contains specially
fitted Drying Rooms for Maturing
Cigars, and in the Dispensary itself
the same idea is carried out on a
smaller scale by the installation of
drying cupboards.

Any Cigars purchased from us have
therefore the advantage of being in
FINE CONDITION.

We Stock all the Best Known
Brands, as well as the following,
which are Manufactured solely for
us:

LOLITAS - PER BOX OF 50. \$5.50
An exquisite smoke.

**EL TAMARINDO, GRAND
ROYAL - PER BOX OF 50. \$4.00**
A very fine Cigar.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 29TH, 1910.

FREE TRADE has received many rude shocks
during the last few years, but so solidly is
the principle imbedded in the British mind
that apparently many more are needed
before any impression can be recorded.
Notwithstanding the propaganda which has
been waged so vigorously throughout the
Kingdom since the Hon. Mr. J. CHANDLERMAN
announced his great plan, it would seem
that practically no results had been
achieved, and that Great Britain was as
much wedded to Free Trade as she was half
a century before. The official attitude of
the country is still the same. The Govern-
ment shows not the slightest inclination to
deviate from a policy which has been
abandoned by progressive nations, and, like
the ostrich with head in the sand, fails to
observe what is palpable to others. The
lessons, taught by America, Germany,
France, and other countries have not been
learned. The moral preached by their
progressive trade fostered by protection has
had no significance for Great Britain. The
wisdom of the West has proclaimed protec-
tion: the wisdom of the East approves it.
Will Britain be influenced thereby? When
Japan set out to follow the West, she
surprised her mentors by her discrimination.
Her sagacity in selecting what was best
from each country was astonishing, and her
rapid progress shows that she made very
few mistakes. Now she is about to take
another step, the wisdom of which cannot
be gainsaid by most Western people. It is

the adoption of a principle which they have
tried and proved of value. She intends to
follow other countries and set up tariff
walls. British firms have declared that the
new tariff would make it impossible for
them to continue business in that country.
Yet the British Government seems quite
unmoved. True, the Board of Trade is
collecting information and making careful
inquiries, but will it be likely to recommend
the fiscal changes necessary to put the British
manufacturer and trader on an equality
with those who prosper under Protection?
We doubt it. Other firms have complained
before that they were being forced out of
the British market by unfair competition
from America and from the Continent, but
little heed was paid to their voice, which was
supposed to have been raised in such a
manner for political purposes, and it is too
much to expect that the Government will
betray any more sympathy than before for
be induced to change their political faith,
even though the theories be so rudely
assailed from friendly quarters. In
India a like complaint is heard. The
Bombay yarn trade is being so severely
crippled that a movement in favour of
reprisals has been started. With such facts
before him it is difficult to see how the Free
Trader can retain his equanimity. They
form most convincing arguments and were
he amenable to reason he would doubtless
admit that a good case had been made out
for Tariff Reform. But his feeble faith in
his debit and credit system blinds him even
to hard facts. He refuses to believe that
State manipulation of markets is other than
an impossibility or an absurdity, and he
cannot see that bounties are not necessarily
more wasteful than advertisement. Both
involve a temporary sacrifice, but
it may be repaid tenfold. Two days
ago, according to *REUTER, The Times*,
in the course of a leading article on
the subject of the Japanese tariff, consid-
ered it extraordinary that a highly intelligent
Oriental people should agree with Western
people in absolutely repudiating the glorious
doctrines of Free Trade, and it was even
more extraordinary that both should prosper
amazingly upon its repudiation. Why
the facts as stated should be considered
"extraordinary" is not very clear. It would
be more extraordinary, if, in view of the ex-
perience of so many Western nations, Japan
did not repudiate Free Trade. She would
then be failing to exercise that wise dis-
crimination which has distinguished her
selection of all that she has learned from
the West. Her repudiation of Free Trade
is only to be expected. It is only to be
expected, either that the countries which
have repudiated Free Trade should prosper.
It is noteworthy certainly, but not
extraordinary. Such facts, accompanied
by bitter experience, are bound to
impress themselves on the British people,
and it is evident that even in spite of them-
selves they will have one day to admit that
they can no longer subscribe to a principle
which has been abandoned by other nations.
As universal military service, in spite of
British dislike to it, is inevitable, so is
Tariff Reform. Force of circumstances will
bring about both results, and, so far as fiscal
change is concerned, there is little doubt
were another Government in office, such
reform would not be long delayed.

Mr. Cheng Chang-lin, of Shansi, has con-
tributed the sum of one million dollars towards
the relief of the famine sufferers in Hunan and
will proceed thither to distribute the money in
person.

A telegram from Victoria says that the Ja-
panese sealing vessel *Tonko-Maru* has been cap-
tured by the U.S. Custom's cutter *Tacoma* off
the Behring Sea. There were 38 persons on
board the Japanese boat.

For snatching a watch from a spectator at
the Ko Shing Theatre on Wednesday night,
Mr. E. H. Hallifax at the Magistrate's yesterday
sentenced a native to six months' imprisonment
and six hours' stocks.

Mr. S.A. Seth, late registrar of the Supreme
Court, who has entered upon the practice of his
profession in the Colony, made his first ap-
pearance in the Summary Court yesterday and,
happy pangry, won the case.

Some Japanese capitalists at Fusan are re-
ported to have under consideration a plan to
construct a dock in that port in co-operation
with some leading capitalists in Tokyo, forming
for the purpose a company with a capital of ¥
5,000,000.

Although an electric company has been in
existence in Chinkiang for seven or eight years,
there has been no telephone system. The
necessary apparatus has now been purchased,
and soon Chinkiang will have a telephone
service.

The Indo-China government has decided upon
establishing wireless telegraph stations between
Saigon and Hanoi in Tonkin—a distance of
about 940 miles. The postal department, with
the help of specialists, will take the work in
hand.

A much-needed improvement is being effected
in the Summary Court. An electric fan is
being erected to play on the jury box, so that
the jurors who happen to sit next in the small
Court will not suffer the same inconvenience
from heat as those who were called at the last
Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Z. Nakamura, the President of the South
Manchurian Railway Company, states that the
practical side of the through railway traffic
system as referred to in the Russia-Japan Con-
vention will be settled shortly at the Russian
capital and that the Railway Company has under
contemplation the extension of the Dairen-
Shanghai steam-service to Hongkong.

It is reported that as a result of the issue of
the new Russo-Japanese Agreement the shares
of the South Manchuria Railway Company,
which for some time have been quoted at £104
on the foreign market, advanced to £105 on the
11th instant. This shows, says a Japanese
paper, that the position of Japan on the Asiatic
Continent has been strengthened by the Agree-
ment.

A splendid edifice has just been opened in
Osaka as the Cathedral of the Greek Church in
that part of Japan. Archbishop Nicolai was
present at the opening ceremony on the 12th
inst., as was also His Excellency the Russian
Ambassador at the Court of Japan. Among
the appointments of the Cathedral are 24 oil
paintings by a celebrated Russian artist, the
gift of a well-known philanthropist.

A Chinese who resides at Wongneishong
appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood at the
Magistrate's yesterday charged with neglecting
to abate a nuisance in the form of a stagnant
pool which was at the rear of his house. His
Worship imposed a fine of \$10 and warned the
defendant that if he appeared before him again
in connection with the same pool he would be
heavily fined.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the
Government and Lady May gave a dinner
party at Government House on Wednesday
evening. The following were invited:—Com-
modore Byres, Mr. Cooke, Hon. Mr. and Mrs.
Chatham, Deputy Inspector General and Mr.
Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. Loria, Mr. Carleton,
Mr. Trautschold, Mr. Macdon, Capt. da Cunha
Lima, Capt. Hopcraft and Mr. C. E. G.
Davidson. After dinner the party went to the
Band Concert in the Public Gardens.

Prince Su, President of the Board of the
Interior, has given instructions to the subor-
dinate in his office that in future he will not
tolerate the practice of their frequenting ex-
pensive restaurants, where they spend more money
than they can afford in providing costly enter-
tainment for their friends. He holds that such
a method of life is not only injurious to the
persons participating in it, but also to the work
of his Board, and that he is determined to use
all the influence in his power to discourage this
manner of life.

Sergeant Parr, of the Hongkong Police, who
was admitted to the College in that institution on
a week ago, died in that institution on
yesterday afternoon. Deceased had served
for a period of about seven years in the local
police force, and had only lately returned from
leave. He was a capable and zealous officer, as
well as a true and constant comrade, and his loss
will be mourned by a large circle of friends.
His remains were interred in the Happy Valley
Cemetery yesterday afternoon, a large number
of members of the force and friends attending
to pay their last tribute of respect.

Although it is now twelve days since the com-
mission of the brutal murder on Fearon Road,
the police, says a Shanghai exchange, seem as
far from bringing the perpetrators to book as
ever, and from appearances the case will soon be
forgotten and numbered among the many un-
solved murders which "Bruce's Own" have con-
tinued to place to their credit within the past
few years. A Russian peon named Maisha
Laklester, who is stated to be an escaped convict
from Saghalien and whom the Russian Consulate
refuses to recognise, together with two servants
in the house where the crime was committed,
were before the Mixed Court on Saturday, but
only formal evidence was given, and they were
remanded for further enquiries to be made.

PIRATES ON THE WEST RIVER.

A SCENE AT DUSK.

On Tuesday evening as the West River steamer
Tai On was returning to Hongkong from
Kongmoon those on board witnessed a stirring
fight between a band of pirates and the crew of
a trading junk. When nearing a place called
No Ning discharges of musketry were heard
and a little further down the river officers and
crew saw a large dragon boat, containing about
twenty men, lying close to a big junk and blas-
ing away with rifles and what appeared to be
blunderbusses at the crew of the trader. The
junk, however, appears to have been well armed,
and her crew, probably realising the treatment
they might expect to meet if captured, were
returning the fire of their assailants with in-
terest. The little river steamer, which carries
only a few obsolete weapons, was stored clear
of the battle area, her captain probably
realising that while he could not render
assistance he and his crew might fall victims
of the large party of armed pirates. As the
vessel proceeded on her way, those on board
watched the course of events with breathless
interest, and as the light grew dimmer they
observed a new development. Firing opened
from the river bank, and the volley appeared to
be directed on the pirates' craft. Then a guard
boat came into view and opened fire on the robbers,
and as the *Tai On* was passing out of sight
those on board observed the Government vessel
overhauling the pirates. Long after the scene
was obscured from view the crackling of rifles
was audible on the river steamer.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

AMERICAN POLITICS.

LONDON, July 27th.

At Columbus, Ohio, the Republi-
can State Convention, after the defeat
of the Insurgents, adopted a platform
which it is expected will serve as a
model for other State platforms,
warmly endorsing President Taft's
legislation as unequalled in history
and extolling the tariff law.

THE FUTURE OF LIBERIA.

LONDON, July 28th.

Attention has been drawn to the
action of the United States in offering
to take charge of Liberia, its finances,
military organisation, agriculture and
boundary questions. It is understood
that with the approval of Great
Britain, France, and Germany, Presi-
dent Taft has asked the New York
bankers, Messrs. Kuhn & Loeb, to
advance to Liberia a loan probably
amounting to £400,000 with French
and German groups participating.

THE DECLARATION OATH.

LONDON, July 28th.

In the House of Commons the
Declaration Bill, in its modified form
which conciliates everybody except
extremists, was read a second time
to-day.

TURKISH NAVY.

LONDON, July 28th.

In Constantinople it is reported
that the purchase has been arranged
of two German cruisers of 12,000
tons at £500,000 each.

THE VIENNA CAFE.

Last night the directors of the Vienna Café
invited a number of local guests, and the good things
set down to dinner revealed the capacity
of a culinary department unrivalled in the
Colony. The influence of excellent fare
and congenial company was manifest through-
out, and the guests were unanimous in proclaim-
ing the success of the new venture which
inaugurates a welcome feature in the social life
of Hongkong. Without doubt the Vienna Café
will be better appreciated the more it is under-
stood.

PAID WITH HIS OWN MONEY.

A clever swindle was successfully carried out
in the Rue de la Paix, Paris, the other day. A
carriage drew up at a jeweller's shop and an
elderly man with his arm in a sling, accom-
panied by a footman, who carried a rug, walked
into the shop.
The customer bought some £240 worth of
jewellery.
"If you do not mind," he said, "I will send
my man home for the money."
The jeweller bowed.
"Would you mind writing for me," asked the
customer, "I have hurt my arm. Just write,
'Please give Robert £240, and sign it Henri.'"
The jeweller wrote the note, and in a quarter
of an hour the footman came back with the
money and he, with his master, left with the
jewellery.

When the jeweller got home to dinner his
wife asked him why he had needed £240!
The swindler had discovered that the jew-
eller's name was Henri, and they had paid him
for the jewels with his own money.

SPECULATION AND SUICIDE.

GERMAN VICTIMS OF THE LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGE.

The attractions of speculation on the London
Stock Exchange are held responsible for three
suicides and a murder which were recorded at
Berlin on July 3rd.
At Hamburg a Berlin banker, Herr Ludwig
Thalmeisner, took a walk in a lonely wood
with his wife, and with her consent, shot her,
and then killed himself. The immediate cause
of the tragedy was Herr Thalmeisner's
inability to meet £25,000 of engagements with
London brokers at last week's quarterly settle-
ment.

For similar causes a grain broker named
Philippon killed himself on Friday
night. He had lost heavily in London,
and could not meet obligations due on
June 30. The fourth victim of unwise specula-
tion abroad was a broker named Berdelt, who
committed suicide yesterday in the corridor
of the law courts at Altona just after he was
sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for
illegal speculation.
"The newspapers use the suicides of Herr
Thalmeisner and Philippon as a text for
condemning the restriction of domestic specula-
tion, the laws which are driving Germans to
gamble on foreign stock exchanges and espe-
cially in London. Germans, it is declared, have
lost heavily in London, Paris, and New York in
recent times, and most of the failures during
the past few months are said to be traceable to
gambling operations in London. The hope is
expressed that the list of suicides will persuade
Germans to indigo their speculative passion
more in their own markets, where losses have
not been nearly as heavy as in England."

THE COLOWAN AFFAIR.

CHINESE OFFICIAL VERSION.

According to the Shanghai Chinese papers,
Viceroy Xuan Shu-hsin in Canton has dis-
patched telegrams to the Viceroys and Governors
in the following terms:—In the years of Teo
Kuang the Portuguese had built forts near
Colowan, which has been a nest of malcontents.
In the last month a dozen or more of students
from the Haining district had been taken pris-
oners by the malcontents and held for ransom.
As the boundary question was pending, the
Viceroy says that he could not ask the Macao Gov-
ernor to take steps, and thus acknowledge Por-
tuguese jurisdiction; neither could he send troops
to raise international complications. Meanwhile
applications were made by parties concerned to
the Macao Governor, who sent troops to effect
the arrest of the malcontents. A few men were,
however, killed by the malcontents. A fresh
attack was also repulsed and the desperadoes
took the Portuguese forts and inflicted loss on
the Portuguese. Then the Portuguese shelled
the place, took the forts and rescued the stu-
dents and others who had been kidnapped. Many
of the malcontents were repulsed. For several
days the Portuguese blockaded the place.
The Portuguese did not allow the Chinese
troops to act. As the boundary question
is pending, although applications had been
made to them, the Portuguese were wrong in
not informing China beforehand of the steps
they took. The siege, however, was really to
suppress the malcontents, and many persons
have been rescued. As he fears that rumours
may spread, the Viceroy sends this telegram for
general information. He also says that though
the Chinese were prevented from operating
against the malcontents, gunboats were ordered
to exercise vigilance in patrolling the Chinese
territory and delegates have been sent to report
on the situation. Peace reigns in Hongkong and
Canton.

SAILORS REFUSE TO JOIN THEIR
SHIP.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at
the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday
Captain Tasker of the British steamer *Longships*
charged fifteen members of his Indian crew with
refusing, without reasonable cause, to join their
ship yesterday.
Complainant stated that the defendants,
having left the ship without leave, refused at
the shipping office to go on board again. Both
he and the Shipping Master told them to
return, but they refused. They then followed
him to the Harbour Office, and still refused to
return to their ship when directed by the
Harbour Master.

The defendants raised various excuses. Some
complained of the quality and quantity of the
food supplied, others said they had not been
paid, while others would not return because
there was a lack of washing water.
His Worship ordered each defendant to for-
feit six days' labour, or until the ship sails.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

From the American Consulate-General at
Hongkong we have received the following
typhoon warnings despatched from the Manila
Observatory yesterday:—Manila, July 28th, at
10.35 a.m.—Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Naha
moving N.W. Manila, July 28th, at 10.35 a.m.—
Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Northern
Ladrone or Mariana Islands, direction unknown.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

THE POSITION IN MANCHURIA.
The Times correspondent at Paris wrote on
July 4th:

The new Russo-Japanese Agreement has been
signed, and the terms have been communicated
by the contracting Powers to the British and
French Governments. No authorized account of
its contents has yet been made public, but
according to the *Journal des Debats* it guarantees
the maintenance of the status quo in Manchuria
as defined in previous arrangements between
Russia and Japan, and further provides that, if
these arrangements or the agreements concluded
by either of the contracting parties with China
should be menaced, the Governments of St.
Petersburg and Tokyo will concert measures for
their defence.

The Agreement, as interpreted here, is cor-
dially welcome, since in the French view it not
only strengthens the prospects of peace in the
Far East, but, by freeing Russia from excessive
preoccupations in that quarter, renders her
influence more potent as a factor in the Euro-
pean balance of power. The *Debats* considers,
moreover, that the new Agreement is a con-
siderable answer to the attempt of China to regain a
predominant position in Manchuria, and like-
wise to the policy which was expressed in Mr.
Knox's proposal and the object of which was to
internationalize business enterprises in that
portion of the Chinese Empire. The same
journal thinks that if Japan desires to proceed
to the complete annexation of Korea, there is
now nothing to prevent her.

CO-OPERATION OF THE TWO POWERS.

The *Temps* regards the new Agreement as the
confirmation and the extension of all the treaty
engagements which have been concluded be-
tween Russia and Japan in and since the year
1907. It traces the rapid reconcentration and
the recent co-operation of the two Powers, which
had resolved to bury the animosities left by the
great war. In regard to Manchuria in particu-
lar Russia and Japan are represented as
recognizing that it is their interest "to act
together and to preserve conjointly their
position—after all a privileged one—which has
been secured for them by circumstances,
notwithstanding the system of the open door."

The *Temps* concludes:
France and England can only con-
gratulate themselves upon the growing intimacy
which is thus being established between two
countries which are their respective allies.
For as the part which certain Asiatic conflicts
have sometimes played in the politics of Europe
has always been disagreeable and has sometimes
been disastrous. Everything that is calculated
to obviate a recurrence of these conflicts by a
policy of balance and of the status quo is there-
fore welcome to France.
This pre-eminently
applies to the new Russo-Japanese Agreement.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GAMBLING AND PAWNSHOPS.

The law provides that pawnshops are to be
closed at sunset, but in Fatsan many of these
shops have defied the law and kept open until a
late hour for the convenience of gamblers. The
authorities have lately punished several of the
owners of these places severely and the conse-
quence is that the law is better obeyed. It has
done very little, however, to restrict gambling
because the gambling shops have now issued a
notice to say that when a man has lost all, they
are willing to advance money on articles of
jewellery, clothing, etc., so that the loser may
continue his game. The police have notified
the head of the gambling farm of this abuse
but it is not likely to be stopped, as the
gambling farmers seem to have sufficient in-
fluence to defy the law.

PLUNDERING AN OFFICER.

The other night some burglars visited the
house of General Chun and made off with money
and valuables to the extent of four or five
thousand taels. The Pun Yu Magistrate has
been requested to investigate the case and
endeavour to restore the plunder. The reason
why the value of the booty was so large is that
the General's uncle, whose house had become
loose, had removed the chief of his valuables
to his nephew's residence. Thieves got to hear
of it and the property was stolen that very night.

WHOLESALE LOOTING.

A gentleman named Im of the Nam Hoi
District has sent a memorial to the Director of
the Punishment Bureau, complaining that a
few nights ago a gang of robbers entered his
village and plundered no less than fourteen
houses. A number of Imperial troops were
near the place, but they made no attempt to
stop the marauders in their nefarious work.
The Nam Hoi Magistrate has been requested to
make a full inquiry into this matter, as this is
the second case within a week that robbers have
done their work under the very eyes of the
military. A reward is offered for the capture
of the bandits, and certain forms of gambling,
such as Au P'ai and Sap Yo Wai are to be
rigorously put down, as it is stated that this
vice is the cause of the bulk of the crime in the
district.

STALL-HOLDERS.

The new Bund is greatly disfigured by the
presence of hundreds of petty traders who
erect their stalls thereon just before sunset.
These fellows cluster so thickly together that
the side near the river resembles a fair, and not
a few interesting articles, especially vases and
ornaments can be picked up for a few cents.
Now, however, the Tactful of Police wishes to
expel these persons from the Bund, but fearing
that they will then be unable to earn their
living, and that they may go to swell the ranks
of the criminal classes, he has suggested to the
Viceroy that these petty traders from the Bund
where they can continue their trade. The
matter has been referred to the Director of the
Bund Bureau.

REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Viceroy has sent a message to the com-
mander of the land forces stating that at the
recent trial of a revolutionist before the Punish-
ment Bureau the offender gave evidence to the
effect that in Hongkong there are many persons
belonging to the Wei Chao and Kai Ying Chow
Prefectures who are members of a band of
revolutionists who have lately caused trouble
in the Wei Chao Prefecture. The commander
has issued orders to his subordinates to keep a
sharp look-out for persons of this nature. Later
news states that a petty disturbance has taken
place at Wei Chow, but it was soon put down by
the 5th Regiment.

ACCUSING THE POLICE.

If the accusations of several of the leading
men of the Tung Kwoon district be founded on
truth the police in that place must be a very bad
lot, for they are charged with adultery, gambling,
neglect of duty, bribery and "squeezing." The
Tactful of Police has ordered the accusers to
prove their charges, otherwise they will incur
punishment.

JAPANESE AT ST. PAUL'S
CATHEDRAL.

The evening service at St. Paul's Cathedral
on Sunday, July 3rd, assumed a special charac-
ter owing to the fact that arrangements had
been made by the Bishop of London's Ecclesi-
astical Council, acting in conjunction with the
Central Young Men's Christian Association, for
the attendance of the Japanese Christians
visiting London engaged in the Exhibition at
Shepherd's Bush. The congregation included
about 100 Japanese, for whom seats were re-
served under the dome. Among those present
were Bishop Montgomery, the Dean of Here-
ford, Professor Okada, Professor Harada, and
Mr. Shoji Murakami.

Minor Canon Beasley intoned the prayers,
Canon Alexander read the lessons, and the
prayer was the Bishop of Ripon, who, in the
course of his sermon, said the whole history of
human progress could be written under the two
headings of the manifestation or discovery of
great principles and the manifestation and
influence of great personalities. For 19 cen-
turies the figure of Christ had been before the
world, and from east to west and from north to
south there was no other name which could hold
as it were, the whole of humanity in the power of
hope and expectation as could the name of Jesus
Christ. The evidence of hundreds of witnesses
could be adduced to prove that fact. Wherever
he turned he found Christianity split up into
various sects and Churches, but he knew there
was something which was calculated to draw
them all together. They were never nearer to
one another than when they were in the presence
of Jesus Christ. Having dealt with the person-
ality he desired then to notice the principle—
Jesus Christ crucified. That was the principle
sacrifice. When the apostle lay down the idea of
Christ crucified he was laying down, not simply
the idea of the historical fact, but of something
far deeper. The witnesses of the East and the
witnesses of the West concurred in this, that
the idea of sacrifice stood high as a kind of essen-
tial principle for humanity.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, July 28th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

EUROPEAN'S UNSUCCESSFUL VENTURES.

The public examination of Mr. W. H. Emborley by Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, was concluded.

How long is it, Mr. Emborley, since you came to Hongkong?—Nearly three years.

You came out to take charge of the Sailors and Soldiers' Home?—Yes.

How long were you there?—Twenty-one months.

What did you do after that?—Went to 74, Caine Road.

What business did you take up?—My wife took up the keeping of a boarding-house.

You and your wife?—My wife. I was looking for something else to do.

What capital had your wife to start the boarding-house?—A couple of hundred dollars and some furniture.

How long were you at 74, Caine Road?—Three months.

What happened next?—We rented a house at 43, Robinson Road.

The Waverley?—Yes.

Was it your wife or you who took the Waverley?—I took it for my wife. I signed the lease, but it was understood all along that it was on my wife's behalf.

How long is it since you went to the Waverley?—Since 1st November last.

What capital had you and your wife then?—We hadn't any at all.

The house was furnished, was it not?—Yes.

And that was not your furniture?—No.

It belonged to Mrs. Tuxford?—Yes.

You agreed to purchase that furniture from Mrs. Tuxford for \$3,000 by instalments?—Yes.

On the 20th September you gave a bill of sale on that furniture to Mr. Hett?—Not on that furniture.

You did—Yes, but that was a mistake.

Did you give one?—Yes.

On 2nd February you made an arrangement with Mrs. Tuxford by which the furniture was regarded as your own, and you gave her a bill of sale on the same furniture?—Yes.

What is your explanation of this first bill of sale on furniture which was not your property?—The first bill of sale was on furniture we took with us from Caine Road, and on furniture for which we paid Mrs. Ford \$1,000.

I am asking you how you explain it?—That is how I explain. The first bill of sale was supposed to have been on that furniture.

How do you explain that it was not?—It was the fault of the solicitors, and they acknowledged it.

Mr. Fletcher—The solicitors are not represented.

Debtor—My Lord will have it on the record of the Court that Mr. Hinds admitted he was to blame for these bills of sale being irregular.

Mr. Fletcher—You must have been aware you were giving a bill of sale on Mrs. Tuxford's furniture. It is hardly possible you could sign a bill of sale with twelve pages of other people's furniture in it without noticing it.

His Lordship—I thought you said there was an agreement to purchase?

Mr. Fletcher—In December last the debtor went to Mr. Hett to borrow some money and gave a bill of sale on furniture, part of which was his own, and part Mrs. Tuxford's.

His Lordship—If there was an effective contract of that furniture, I suppose the property had passed to him.

Mr. Fletcher—I think not. The agreement was not to that effect. No doubt there was a mistake in this matter, but the creditors have asked several questions about it, and I want Mr. Emborley to explain publicly, so that they can see what the explanation is.

His Lordship—If there was a binding contract, I should think the property had passed.

Mr. Fletcher—As far as I remember there was not.

His Lordship (to debtor)—I suppose that list of furniture was prepared under your supervision in the house?

Debtor—No, from the existing inventory, and the two were confused in the lawyer's office in some way. The second bill of sale contains only that which is rightly Mrs. Tuxford's.

Mr. Fletcher—What is the immediate cause of your bankruptcy?—Having to pay too much for the business in the first place; having to borrow this money to do it, and having to pay for two houses for four months when we were only receiving an income from one house.

Explain further—We could not get a lease of the house at 74, Caine Road, so we immediately took steps to find another, and went to 43, Robinson Road, for which house we had to pay \$400 rent to retain.

His Lordship—How much were you paying in Caine Road?—\$200.

And that went on for four months?—For one month only, but after we got to Robinson Road we found it was too far away from the Central, took a house at Glenalee, and there had to pay extra rent.

Was the boarding-house carried on at a profit?—No, never. We bought it through the misrepresentation of a former owner.

Did you buy the goodwill?—The goodwill and furniture for \$1,000.

Mr. Fletcher—The fact is, you took a house at Glenalee in addition to the Waverley?—Yes.

And the Waverley was not paying?—Yes, in one month we took nearly \$1,000.

His Lordship—I thought you said it did not succeed?—On account of the double expense.

Was the boarding-house business by itself a success?—Yes, if we had not had to pay the rent of an extra house we should have paid the money off.

Mr. Fletcher—As a matter of fact, you have been living on credit since you left the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home?—Yes, up to the end of January. I have been working since February 1st.

This closed the public examination, and debtor was adjudicated bankrupt.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND
(ACTING PRINCE JUDGE).

DISPUTED OPIUM TRANSACTION.

Hung Men Chiu sued the Shun Kee firm to recover \$770 damages for breach of contract by the non-purchase of ten chests of opium which defendants agreed to accept delivery of on April 19th, and which they failed to pay for or take delivery of.

Mr. H. L. Denny, senr. (of Messrs. Denny & Bowley), appeared for the plaintiff, and defendants were represented by Mr. S. A. S. Both, instructed by Mr. Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell).

Mr. Denny, in opening, said the claim was for \$770, being the difference between the market price of ten chests of opium which were purchased by the defendants from the plaintiff, and of which the defendants failed to take delivery on due date. The point in dispute appeared to be whether plaintiff refused or failed to give delivery, or whether, on the other hand, the defendants failed to take delivery.

On March 23rd plaintiff agreed to sell defendants five chests of opium at a certain rate, and these were to be delivered within twenty-five days. On April 1st another five chests were sold, which were to be delivered within fourteen days. There was no dispute, as far as he knew, as to the amount or the price or anything of that sort. Plaintiff had arranged to purchase this opium from the Kwong Hung Shing shop.

His Lordship—How does that arise?

Mr. Denny said this firm agreed to hand over the opium. He did not think there was any dispute as far as that went, but the question would arise as to whether this firm was prepared to give delivery. He would prove that the defendants took a delivery order to the Kwong Hung Shing, and that firm was prepared to hand over the opium at once, but defendants said they would send for it next day. But they did not, and they had not taken delivery up to date.

Mr. Both—I think a lot of time will be saved if we admit everything up to the Kwong Hung Shing.

His Lordship—Do you say you went to the Kwong Hung Shing?

His Lordship—And you say they did not?

Mr. Denny—They went, but they said they would return next day and take delivery, and they did not.

Mr. Both—We say we went, tendered the money, and they refused to take it because the price had gone up.

After hearing the evidence, his Lordship entered judgment for the defendants.

THE BUSINESS MALAY.

RUBBER DEALINGS IN PERAK.

The following is taken from the Perak Administration Report for 1909, and refers more especially to Lower Perak:—The cultivation of rubber has made wonderful strides. The appearance of the country is transformed. Numerous companies have been floated. Most of the Government lands have been repaid. Most of the Government lands have been repaid. Most of the Government lands have been repaid.

Mr. Winsford has the following interesting tale to tell:—The example of one Malay here (Matang), who sold twelve acres of clean rubber for \$8,000, has brought home the importance of diligent supervision to his whole mukim with most salutary results.

Another Malay, the headman of some 50 part-ners, got an offer on almost the same scale, for 100 acres of dollars a month he vines from his old trees on white-ant killer, fungus-cures and clean weeding, and looks forward to making some thousands of dollars a month.

These things have afforded food for thought to Government officers, and some have expressed their thoughts in the reports before me. One officer, who admits that "Malaya are among the first people who should be allowed to reap any benefit that is to be had from the planting of rubber," has derived from the above a lesson.

He has done this because: "The ghosts of coffee and tobacco are still in every mukim in the shapes of abandoned patches waving their warning blades of laziness. Moreover, one cannot but feel that, whatever be the future price of rubber, the danger to the industry of the Peninsula will be very great when the large estates are surrounded by patches of native-grown rubber, ill-kept as, in the absence of any special legislation on the lines of that for the planting of coconut trees, the majority are likely to be. Clean weeding will appeal only in theory to the average raiat. Any infectious disease that may come will almost certainly find its source in a native kampung."

These words, says the Singapore Free Press, might have been written by a planter. They look so entirely at one side of the picture. They have evidently been written by an officer who has the Negri Sembilan in his mind's eye, for I know of only one mukim, or it may be two, in Perak, which have been repaid by tobacco.

Clean weeding has certainly not appealed to the average planter. Many planters have planted up more land than they could ever have properly kept, and it is to be admitted that the formation of companies has given much impetus to the country to enable that which was hitherto off to be cleared. This speculation has had its effect on the Malay. He has sold patches of rubber at enormous prices, and his appetite is whetted to plant more for the tempted foreigner to buy. If it makes him rich and makes him happy, I, as one of his friends, look on in perfect complacency. I see no reason to jump at the conclusion that disease will spring up in his land, for the coffee blight which was hitherto off to be cleared. I have heard of the suggestion that a legislation of all cultivated lands according to the methods of good husbandry.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

THE AMERICAN VIEW.

The Times correspondent wrote from Washington on June 21st:

Confident attention has been directed by Mr. Knox upon the "Spirit and Purpose of American Diplomacy." As its title implies, the address dealt mainly with the broader aspects and underlying motives of the conduct of American foreign relations. Mr. Knox's chief object was to establish for American diplomacy a record of continuity and consistency. He developed a policy and convincingly the argument that his predecessors in the Department of State have consistently worked in the cause of peace and the "square deal" to weaker and less enlightened nations.

Interesting and suggestive as the whole address was, the passage of most immediate importance was that dealing with the American attitude towards international arbitration. Mr. Knox was at pains to demonstrate that his Arbitral Court proposal, the latest and most important of American contributions to the cause of international peace, was in accord with a policy initiated by the United States in the Jay Treaty in 1794 and steadily practiced whenever possible during the intervening century. The Jay Treaty, Mr. Knox reminded his hearers, established the principle of arbitration so far as the diplomacy of his country was concerned. By signing it, both the United States and Great Britain committed themselves to a procedure by which the oldest and most tiresome of international disputes is now in process of settlement at The Hague.

Since 1794 (it was in connection with the Jay Treaty that Alexander Hamilton urged the general practice of arbitration as a substitute for war) the United States Government has uniformly and constantly exhausted every resource in order amicably and peaceably to adjust its international difficulties.

Mr. Knox then proceeded to define with admirable lucidity the American policy and the American aspirations in regard to the Arbitral Court. Mr. Hay, then Secretary of State, proposed, he said, to the first Hague Conference the establishment of a permanent Court of Arbitration.

The efforts of the American delegation at the second Hague Conference resulted in the adoption of an extended and amended form of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes as well as the framing and adoption of a Convention for an International Court of Prize.

But, added Mr. Knox, the Conference went further and endorsed Mr. Hay's plan for an international tribunal.

The general plan of this tribunal incorporated, in addition to the fundamental idea of permanence adopted by the Hay plan, the fundamental principles and procedure embodied in the conventions for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and for the establishment of the International Court of Prize. Inasmuch as it thus contained only such provisions as had in substance already been adopted by the Powers in the two conventions above named, the Government of the United States, conceiving that there could be no objection to adopting the machinery of the International Prize Court for the Permanent Court of Arbitration, issued, on October 18, 1909, an identical circular Note proposing to the Powers alternative procedure for the International Prize Court and the investment of the International Prize Court with the functions of a Court of Arbitral Justice.

That the American plan would eventually be adopted Mr. Knox expressed the utmost confidence. He did not, however, make it clear whether he expected that a separate Arbitral Court would be formed, or the lines of the Prize Court, though speaking not long ago at the Monaco Conference, Dr. Scott, the Secretary of the State Department, to whom the matter has largely been entrusted, seemed to imply that the Arbitral Court would, if created, be distinct from the Prize Court.

AN ARBITRAL COURT.

An interesting passage in the address was devoted to the American conception of the principles involved in the establishment of an Arbitral Court. International arbitration, said Mr. Knox, should be a judicial rather than a diplomatic matter. The award of an Arbitral Court should not be a compromise, but a judgment founded upon principles of law and equity.

Hence the American Government has time and again urged upon international tribunals questions of substance and law which had already passed upon and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States. This Government having, of course, always accepted the awards of these tribunals even where, as in some cases, their decisions have not been in accord with its own highest Court.

Indeed, the United States has taken even more advanced ground and has said that, inasmuch as arbitration is thus, as stated, a judicial rather than a diplomatic procedure, the judgment of an Arbitration Court must conform to the principles of law and equity in a way and controlling, and that where, in its opinion, it is wholly clear and evident that a decision essentially falls so to international decision should be open to an international principle that the Arbitral Court and Venezuela have recently granted a Protocol of Arbitration providing for the submission of The Hague of the question of the revision of an international award.

In emphasizing the judicial as opposed to the diplomatic nature of the proposed Arbitral Court Mr. Knox is in sympathy with the favourite American conception of international arbitration, a conception upon which it is not too much to say, the historical development of private and municipal law is taken to forecast the possibility of a like development in international law.

Dr. Scott, after tracing the development of the Roman judicial system, put the case as follows in a recent address:—

There are thus three stages in the development of Roman judicial system:—(1) The private litigant submits his controversy to an arbitrator of his own choice for decision according to a conscience of a good and impartial man; (2) the magistrate or Judge chosen from an official list or panel is preferred to a citizen arbitrator; (3) the administration of justice is regarded as the duty and therefore the right of the State, and a judicial system is prepared for and imposed upon the citizen.

Is not the same unconscious development seen in the growth of arbitration between States? As independent beings they choose arbiters, the Pope in times past, a foreign Sovereign in modern times; the consciousness of the defects of this system, in which the individual case is decided but continuity of decision is wholly lacking, has led to the second stage, which dates from the first Conference—namely, the appointment by international action of a panel of Judges from which the Judges forming the temporary tribunal are chosen. We stand upon the very

threshold of the third and final development when the nations as a whole determine that international justice is the province of the international community and constitute a Court of international justice to which litigant States may resort in conflicts of importance.

Dr. Scott's argument postulates a sufficient strength of international public sentiment to create a sanction for international law. It is interesting to find that Mr. Root, by all odds the foremost American authority on the subject, thinks that such a sanction already exists. In 1903 he declared to the American Society of International Law that:—

A careful consideration of this question seems to lead to the conclusion that the difference between municipal and international law in respect to the existence of forces compelling obedience is more apparent than real, and that there are sanctions for the enforcement of international law not less real and substantial than those which secure obedience to municipal law.

How far Mr. Root's belief is justified to-day it is impossible to decide. To judge by his past record, Mr. Root probably believes, Mr. Roosevelt hardly seems to share his optimism. Mr. Roosevelt, ardently though he believes in arbitration, seems to be a follower of Bentham rather than of Maine. Yet from the point of view of the broad American policy, the difference of opinion is hardly vital. Mr. Roosevelt, as his public utterances show, is heartily in favour of the Arbitral Court. He regards as valuable its educational aspect. Nobody believes, Mr. Root probably least of all, that the Arbitral Court will immediately stop war. It is, according to the American idea, to be the beginning and not the consummation of the last stage in the development of international relations. Its existence will make war more difficult, and will help, in Mr. Knox's words, to bring about a state of affairs, "when the corporate righteousness of the world shall compel unrighteousness to disappear and shall destroy the habitations of cruelty still lingering in the dark places of the earth." That is the American idea.

G.O.M. OF THE THAMES.

DEATH OF WORLD'S OLDEST OARSMAN.

With the death on July 2nd of Dr. F. J. Furnivall, one of the most notable figures in London literary and athletic circles has disappeared.

He passed away at his residence at Primrose Hill in his eighty-sixth year.

Dr. Furnivall was probably the greatest authority of his time on early English literature, and a light on the history of the language.

He founded a number of literary societies in different parts of London, and was the author of several works dealing with his favourite subject.

In his youth and middle age, he was the friend of many literary "giants," including Carlyle, Ruskin, Rossetti, Thackeray, Browning, and Tennyson. He was wont to declare that "during our lives we were all at Egham, Surrey, and used to tell of seeing King William IV. and Queen Adelaide drive in state to the Lyceum."

The Duke of Wellington, too, he frequently saw journeying through Egham to London in a four-horse post-chaise, "for he would have none of the new-fangled railways."

As an oarsman Dr. Furnivall had a wide reputation. He was probably the oldest sculler in the world, for on a Sunday in February last he celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday by pulling an oar in a race on the Thames between Hamersmith and St. Margaret's.

At an subsequent birthday party held by the Furnivall Sculling Club for ladies, which the doctor established a mammoth cake was illuminated with the words "The Old Doctor," as they called him, was known to all the watermen on the reaches of the river between Hamersmith and Surbiton. He was the "G.O.M." of the Thames.

Oarsmen half his age hesitated to "take him on" in sculling matches.

HIS WONDERFUL ACTIVITY.

For his great age he was extraordinarily active both in mind and body. A representative of The Evening News, who saw him on his eighty-sixth birthday, found the doctor, although very spare of figure, of a vigorous and active man.

His hair and beard were white, but his voice was clear and strong, his eyes keen and bright and his laugh expressive of a generous genial spirit.

He was then preparing for his birthday race, as it proved, the last he was to row.

"I have been sculling regularly for 63 years," he told his visitor. "Indeed, there is no need for any average man to abandon athletics until he is 70. I have been sculling since I was 7." "A friend of mine was sculling at 90, and a major whom I knew was sculling at 70."

"But a man cannot do these things unless he keeps fit. Personally I have not smoked since I was 15 years of age."

"Then I smoked my first and last cigar up a tree to escape a watchful school-master."

"Neither tobacco nor alcohol is good for a man who hopes to be an athletic octogenarian."

The "Old Doctor" liked to recall the early days when the Leader Bright were coxed by a waterman who wore a white beaver top hat, a green coat with gold facings, and pink silk stockings.

He built the first narrow sculling boat seen on the Thames.

Scholar, sociologist, and sportsman—a rare combination—Dr. Furnivall will be sadly missed in many and various circles in London.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 28th at 11.55 p.m.—Except over the Bonins, the barometer has fallen generally, and falling being considerable over the Loochoos and slight elsewhere.

The depression is now situated over the Central Loochoos. It is moving towards W.N.W. or N.W.

Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan, and relatively low over N. China.

Fresh W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate S.W. winds along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

W. and S.W. winds, moderate breeze.

W. winds, fresh.

South coast of China between Formosa and Loochoos. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Loochoos and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Cream, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic, and Poudre Charming will enable you to do so. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. E. WATSON & CO., LTD., Sole Agents.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BOY'S ADVENTUROUS CAREER.

Although only fifteen, Stanley Condon, a Liverpool boy, who has just met his death by falling out of a boat at Winnipeg, had had a life full of excitement and adventure. When only four years old he began making trips from home, and staying away two or three days at a time, and later he began to journey to Scotland and the South of England. For a time it was a mystery how he managed to make the trips, for he had no money, but his secret was discovered one day when he was captured riding on the buffer of a railway coach. His most famous journey was from Winnipeg to England when he was only eleven years old.

ACCUSED OF BEING A WITCH.

An advertisement in a Worcester paper is addressed "to the inhabitants of Ekeington," a little Worcestershire village on the banks of the Avon, some seven miles from the county town, and runs:—

"Whereas a certain Mary Jane Dance, wife of John Dance, of the village of Ekeington, has been repeatedly slandered in common talk and gossip as a witch, together with other false and injurious accusations against her character, whereby she has suffered grievously in mind and body and in the esteem and fellowship of her neighbours, any repetition of these offences will result in action being taken against the slanderer."

TELL-TALE EYES.

According to Dr. W. Andersson, the distinguished Norwegian scientist, all diseases and injuries are registered on the iris, either by colour, spots or lines, each organ of the body being connected up with the iris and having its representative place there. The right eye is the indicator for the right part of the body, and the left eye the indicator for the left half. The new system of diagnosis is said to have been discovered by Professor Roedel, of Poland, who, in his boyhood, caught an owl and the bird's right eye was broken. The boy directly noticed a black stripe in its right eye. He kept the bird, and found that when the fracture was quite well the black line disappeared.

This month's Blackwood opens with a poem entitled, "The Sailor King," from which we may quote the following two stanzas:

His friends are the old grey glorious waves
The wide world round, the wide world round,
That have roared with our guns and covered
Our graves.From Nombre Dios to Plymouth Sound,
And his crown shall shine, a central sun
Round which the planet nations sing.
Going their ways, but linked in one,
As the ships of our sailor-king.Many the ships, but a single fleet;
Many the roads, but a single goal;
And a light, a light where all road meet,
The beacon-fire of an Empire's soul:
The worth of that light his seamen know,
Through all the deaths that the storm can bring.The crown of their comradeship a-glow,
The signal-fire of the King.

EFFECTS OF THE COMET.

In the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on the 1st inst., the following petition was presented by a young Bengali named Pran Nath:—

"I beg to state the following for your lordship's information. I trust you will be pleased to grant an order to have my wretched life sacrificed before our goddess Kali made for the benefit of Government and the people of Hindustan. I understand that the comet appearing every night in the heavens is a very bad sign in the part of human bodies in the world. In the circumstances I hope you will justify my preference in consideration and answer to any questions regarding this matter, for being the victim."

The magistrate refused the request, and the applicant was recommended to resort to prayers as a more efficacious means than immolating himself.

CHARACTER FROM CIGARS.

Character from handwriting and palmistry we are acquainted with, but a Paris contemporary announces that dispositions can be gauged from cigars. The man who smokes, we learn, is easily recognised. His lips show it, without his speaking. He who fixes his cigar deeply in the mouth is of a nature resolute, sceptical, and abrupt; one who bites off the end of his cigar is careless, thoughtless, or listless. When the outer end is used to nip off the end, the smoker may be considered as a man of caution. The user of the amber holder may be considered a delicate person. The man who smokes his cigar to the end is a faithful friend, a constant husband, and of a persevering nature. If one is in the habit of throwing away the cigar when only half-smoked he may be considered fickle, blasé, and a trifler. Further, characteristics can be deduced from the habit of alternating from cigar to cigar. Such a person suffers from want of memory. He may have aptitude for mathematics, but he is not selfish.

OUR APE ANCESTORS.

A striking development of the Darwinian theory is supplied by Dr. F. Gelders, the German biologist, in the Zeitschrift. Instead of regarding man as a single ape, Dr. Gelders propounds the theory that mankind is rightly divided into four great groups, each of which is descended from one of the four r.e. groups of anthropoid apes. Representatives of these four are to be found in the existing gorilla, chimpanzee, orang and gibbon.

From a gorilla type of ape are descended the races which the writer calls West-Congo-Gabon, Sudan-Negro, the Bantus and Zulus, and also the fair-haired and red-haired northern races, including the Finns.

From the chimpanzee ape descend Bushmen, Lapps, Berbers and Southern Europeans.

The orang-outang is ancestor of Tasmanians, Australians, and short-headed South Germans; while Mongoloids, Malays, Polynesians and Siberians come from the gibbon ape.

Dr. Gelders promises further details of his remarkable theory.

KILLED IN THE PULPIT.

As a result of a duel with knives, fought in the pulpit of the Rock Creek Baptist Church at Williamsburg, Kentucky, the Rev. Robert Vanover is dead, and the Rev. Isaac Perry and his cousin, Mr. Blaine Perry, are in gaol under indictment (says the Telegraph New York correspondent). More than 100 prominent residents of the county who witnessed the fatal duel have been subpoenaed as witnesses. This duel was fought at the opening of the evening prayer meeting. Recently charges had been preferred against Dr. Vanover, and pending the trial Dr. Perry filled the pulpit. Dr. Vanover had been excluded from the meeting by the trustees, but when the prayer meeting was convened he walked up the aisle and stepped into the pulpit. According to the witnesses Dr. Perry immediately hastened toward Dr. Vanover, followed by Mr. Blaine Perry, and a fight began in the pulpit. Knives came out, and in a little while Dr. Vanover fell with a gasp in the neck. Dr. Vanover died within a few minutes after sinking down near the pulpit, and both the Perrys were arrested and hurried to gaol.

FASCINATING FORTY-FIVE.

We are told by the best authorities that Cleopatra was at least forty-five years old when she brought Mark Antony to her foot, that Helen of Troy had attained almost to middle age when men fought and died for her sake; that nearly all the women who have swayed the destiny of nations or have been famous as rulers of men became known to the world after they had arrived at what is generally regarded as middle age. Never were they mere girls or even young women. In this Twentieth Century (says the Gentlewoman) surely history repeats itself, and the years between forty and fifty are more often than not those crowned with the greatest success in the life of a modern woman of society. Take a typical, well-preserved, well-educated woman of the present day who confesses to forty, but whose heart and complexion are both as fresh as if at least ten years younger. She has a keener zest for life than many a woman only half her age, for she has learned from experience not to expect too much from human nature; so she is seldom disappointed. Well aware how to make the best of her own appearance, perfectly groomed, exquisitely polished in style and manner, she is a thing of beauty in a very real sense of the word, and she knows her power.

CROWDING OF INDIVIDUALISM IN JAPAN.

DECLINE OF THE FAMILY SYSTEM.

The Japan Chronicle quotes an article from the Tokyo Iron, in which it suggests that individualism should be regarded as a national trait, and if its growth in the past has been slow under the pernicious influence of the family system, it is none the less steady, and is destined to supersede the latter in the end. The question has been discussed for many years, remarks the Tokyo journal, whether Japan should stick to her family system or adopt individualism, and, though there is almost an agreement among intelligent men in favour of the latter, there are not wanting men of old-fashioned ideas who adhere to the time-honoured family system. There can be no doubt, however, that the days of the family system are numbered, and it must give way to individualism sooner or later. Everything tends to work out in this end. In former times a profession or pension was given to the family, but it is now given to individuals. The law and social systems no longer take cognisance of the family, but of individuals as a unit. The old practice of making the head of a family responsible, and placing all other members in subordinate positions, will have no longer any ground on which to stand, and it must needs be done away with.

From every point of view, this journal continues, it is clear that individualism at present stands on a real, solid foundation. In no time in the history of the country has it made such remarkable growth as during the present régime. It can be shown that from ancient times individualism has been making struggles to find a place, but its efforts have been only partially successful under the oppressive and withering influence of the family system. From this circumstance many are led to believe that the system is constitutional, and oppose the adoption of individualism, which they regard as a Western characteristic, and as contrary to the best traditions of the country. This is hardly the case, however. It is true that the family system has

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Press Code A.B.C. 5th Ed. 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VERORDNUNG UBER DIE EINFUHR VON KOKAIN.

AUF Grund des §51 des Gesetzes über die Konsulargerichtsbarkeit vom 7. April 1900 wird verordnet:

§ 1 Kokain und seine Verbindungen, sowie Gerichte, die zum Gebrauch von Kokain dienen, dürfen nur zu Heilzwecken in den Amtsbezirk des Kaiserlichen Konsulate eingeführt werden. Die Einfuhr ist nur Ärzten und Personen gestattet, die den Handel mit Arzneimitteln gewerbemässig betreiben. Vor der Einfuhr sind Erlaubnisscheine zu erwirken, die von dem Kaiserlichen Konsulat auszugehen werden.

§ 2 Zuwiderhandlungen werden mit Geldstrafe bis zu einhundert Mark oder mit Haft bestraft. Daneben kann auf Einziehung der widerrechtlich eingeführten Gegenstände erkannt werden.

§ 3 Die Verordnung tritt mit dem Tage ihrer Veröffentlichung in Kraft. KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT. Canton, den 26. Juli 1910. 978

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BANCA." Consignees of Goods on the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours. Goods not cleared by the 4th Aug., at 4 P.M., will be subject to run.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [1]

TO LET.

NO. 1, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon

Apply within, or to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. Hongkong, 29th July, 1910. [879]

WANTED.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE in Kowloon with English Family. State terms to "O.K." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [875]

KIDNEYS

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP'S

KIDNEYS

60 CENTS PER DOZ.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[42]

GENTLEMEN: WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST UNPACKED A FINE STOCK of Gentlemen's 1 HOSE (SOCKS), assorted Shade and Designs, also HOSE GARTERS, BRACES, SCARF PINS, STUD and SLEEVE BUTTONS, Best Quality of PEARL BUTTONS, WAIST COATS and COATS, FANCY NECK TIES and SCARVES, DRESS TIES, Black and White, HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN and EMBROIDERED COTTON and LINEN DRESSING HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS, etc., etc.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., No. 14, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [707]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken. Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [546]

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$5.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th to FRIDAY, 29th July, both dates inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [823]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar (\$1) Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th to FRIDAY, 29th July, both dates inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD. General Agents for THE WEST POINT BUILDING, LTD. Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [824]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar (\$1) Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on the 30th July, 1910, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th to the 30th July, 1910, both dates inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 25th July, 1910. [864]

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, HONG KONG, on TUESDAY, the 9th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th July to 9th August, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [825]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1865.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 16th day of July, 1910, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above-named Association to confirm the alteration of the said Association's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the said Association unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Association held on the 21st day of April, 1910, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Association held on the 10th day of May, 1910, and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Association be and are hereby extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Association to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before THE HONOURABLE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT, Kt., Chief Justice of the said Court, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1910, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, and any person interested in the said Association whether as creditor, policy holder or otherwise and desiring to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alterations under the Companies' Ordinance 1865, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or by his Counsel, for the purpose. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1910. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Princes' Buildings, 100, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

PLATT TEESDALE & MACLEOD, Ewe Building, 30, Peking Road, Shanghai.

Solicitors for the above-named Association. 851

GRAU & CO.

27, DES VOUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1910, Pictorial and Postage Stamps, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Pictorial Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.

Inspection Invited. [789]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 1st August. Hongkong, 27th July, 1910. [871]

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed that KO PAT SAN (巨福高), formerly Assistant Seller in the Firm of YEE MEE & Co., of 101, Jervois Street, Hongkong, is no longer in their Employ. The aforementioned Company will not be responsible for any debts he may contract on their behalf after this Date. Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [874]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for Subscription Grills for next RACES are requested to Notify the Undersigned before SATURDAY, 27th August, 1910. By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 26th July, 1910. [865]

VIENNA CAFE CO. (1910) LIMITED

(RECONSTRUCTED).

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (Opposite Post Office.)

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

(TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE)

AFTERNOON TEAS, ICES, LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

SPECIALY SELECTED BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

AN EXTENSIVE MODERN BAKERY. A FRENCH CHEF.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1910. [855]

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the following Goods stored on accounts of the Firm CHU CHEONG LAN (胡昌榮), late of Hongkong, Macao and Canton, since 1907, are cleared from our Godown and the landing and storage charges due thereon, be paid before the 31st inst., they will be sold by Public Auction on account and risk of the concerned.

No. 10, 16/19, 25, and 29/30—8 Bales Coloured Glazed Paper.

DADY BURJOR & Co., 28, Des Voux Road Central. Hongkong, 21st July, 1910. [850]

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE OF AS MANY CENTS.

SOLIGNUM.

the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs and all large local concerns. Prospective samples and all information from the General Agents, SIEMSEN & Co. (Machinery Dept.), Hongkong. [748]

TO LET.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st July. Apply to—COMPTON DEPT., Care of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [724]

FURNISHED SUITES. DRAWING ROOM, BED ROOM and BATH, with Board, Tennis Court. To be Opened October 1st. Apply—MRS. OUTERBRIDGE, 5, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [841]

TO LET.

NO. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens. GODOWN, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. OFFICES, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road. NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. NO. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door. Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new German's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 27th July, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

TO LET.

1st SEPTEMBER. BOWEN ROAD, Western Block of DWELLING HOUSES, at present occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [781]

TO LET.

NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voux Road, Central, 1st Floor. Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [876]

TO LET.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM to be Let. Could be arranged for a Married Couple, or 2 Bachelors. 10 Minutes from tower. Apply—"PERMANENT." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 27th July, 1910. [868]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [325]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. No. 2, OLD BAILEY. Immediate Possession. ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voux Road Central. Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [800]

TO LET.

King's Buildings. OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & Co., Ltd. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [89]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Voux Road, Central, corner of Lee House Street. Apply to—Messrs. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING, 5, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

TO LET—AT MACAO.

A LARGE BUNGALOW, with Garden and back yard, situated near the Band Stand at the Avenida. Apply to—C. A. R. D'ASSUMPCAO, 75, Praia Grande, MACAO. Hongkong, 6th June, 1910. [802]

TO LET.

NOS. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, new 5-Roomed House. No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao. GODOWN, 18, Duddell Street. No. 2, CONDUIT ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.

PREMISES at SHAMSHEN, CANTON, lately in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway. FOR SALE—Tobacco, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands. Apply to—LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 9th July, 1910. [91]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [88]

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS. Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [790]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 and 3, GOUGH HILL (104, PEAK), Unfurnished. Apply to—Messrs. S. J. DAVID & Co. Hongkong, 29th June, 1910. [782]

TO LET.

NO. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens. GODOWN, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. OFFICES, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road. NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. NO. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door. Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new German's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 27th July, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

TO LET.

NO. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens. GODOWN, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. OFFICES, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road. NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. NO. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

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AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE. PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, On THURSDAY, the 11th day of August, 1910, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Victoria aforesaid, viz.—

All that Piece or Parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 107, together with the messuages thereon known as Nos. 39, 41, 43, 45, and 47, Hollywood Road and Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62, Lyndhurst Terrace, Area 9824 square feet, Term 99 years from 8th May, 1852. Annual Crown Rent, \$15.

The Purchaser of the Property can obtain an advance on Mortgage thereof to the extent of \$100,000 on application to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, the Vendor's Solicitors. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Princes' Buildings, 100, Queen's Road, Victoria, Solicitors for the Vendor.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer. Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [877]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd St., west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [496]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK. THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. N. J. STABB, Acting Chief Manager. Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [19]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK. (NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK). ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000). Subscribed Capital Fl. 12,378,100 (£1,031,500). Reserve Fund Fl. 2,754,338.09 (£229,528).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA. LONDON BANKERS. THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World. THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

12 months 4 1/2 per annum. 6 months 4 per annum. 3 months 3 1/2 per annum. 1 month 3 per annum.

C. WOLDRINGH, Manager. No. 16, Des Voux Road Central. Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [23]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 5,000,000 Reserve Fund Yen 1,700,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA. BRANCHES AND AGENTS: Amoy, Anping, Canton, Foochow, Keelung, Swatow, Tainan, Kobe, Tamsui, Nagasaki, Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 3, DES VOUX ROAD. Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application. D. TOHDOW, Manager. Hongkong, 9th March, 1910. [591]

10 times more nutritious than ordinary Cocoa.

PLASMON COCOA

DELICIOUS. DIGESTIBLE.

The Lancet says: "Plasmon increases the food value enormously."

Plasmon, Plasmon Cocoa, Plasmon Chocolate, Plasmon Biscuits.

Of all Chemists, Grocers and Stores.
Plasmon, Ltd., London.

THE SEEKER AFTER HEALTH

is always glad to hear of a medicine that has been frequently tried in complaints similar to those from which he may be suffering, and that has proved uniformly successful. Such a remedy is BEECHAM'S PILLS. For half a century they have been doing incalculable good, and all who suffer from troubles traceable to disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, or Kidneys should not delay a single day, but at once provide themselves with, and begin a course of.

SHOULD TAKE

these pills. They are a skilful combination of valuable vegetable extracts in precise proportions—and act naturally and gently on the organs at fault, even a few doses showing most marked results. Those who desire a sound digestion and active liver, steady nerves, pure blood, buoyant and good spirits, should not delay a single day, but at once provide themselves with, and begin a course of.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d., 1/11 & 2/6.



COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai. [714]

FOR SALE

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

Revised by the MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [64-168]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA. (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of TAKASIMA OCHI, MITSUBISHI, HOJO, NAKAZUMI, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMAYAMADA, Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU COALS.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI" Codes, AI, ABC 5th Fl., Western Union.

AGENTS—YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co. For Particulars apply to H. OISHI, Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S OLD VAT



THE VERY BEST OF THE VERY BEST OF SCOTCH WHISKY.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. 593

LABUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be obtained from THE LABUAN COAL FIELDS CO., LD., who are prepared to Supply FRESH COAL straight from the Mines Steamers load at the Wharves. Quik despatch Telegrams: "LABOR LABUAN." BRADLEY & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [629]

CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil. Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil. Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies. Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. sold by all Chemists.

THE HUMAN SALAMANDER.

MAN WHO LIVES, RED-HOT FORKED AND CHEWS BOILING LEAD.

"Captain" Spalding, of Galesburg, Illinois, is a genial gentleman who would make Mount Vesuvius envious. He is a human volcano. Any insurance office would be glad to take out a premium on him, for he is absolutely fireproof. The inner man of Captain Spalding must be made of natural asbestos. He can take boiling lead into his mouth, and has a partiality for red-hot sealing-wax.

He is no mere trick fire-eater, but a human phenomenon who has baffled medical science for years.

He went to the Express office the other night, with Mr. Bert Levy, of the Palace Theatre, who has brought him to London.

"Say," said the Captain hungrily (he is called the "Captain," though that is really his Christian name), "I want some boiling lead to eat."

He was taken into the foundry, where the lead is heated to 600 degrees in great boilers for the making of stove plates. There Captain Spalding demonstrated his wonderful gift.

He had been wandering about the linotype room testing the boiling lead from the linotype machines, but it did not seem quite hot enough for him.

"I want something out of a ladle," he said. A ladle of lead was handed to him, and much as a man might drink soup Captain Spalding took it on his tongue. The lead sizzled and turned to slag.

Then, from his pocket, he took a large piece of sealing-wax, lit it, and let it drop on his tongue, blowing it into small morsels, as though it was an entire. "Tastes like horse-radish," he said, sucking his lips.

Between the whistles of his red-hot meal he lit a cigar, chewed up the burning match carefully and put out the lighted end by pressing it on his tongue.

He looked longingly at the carbons of the 1,600 candle-power electric lights. "I could take those in my mouth if I wanted to," he remarked, casually shaking a handful of gunpowder into his palm.

A match was applied. Phat! There was a spurt of flame—the gunpowder was gone, and there was not a scar or a burn on the smoke-stained hand of the fireproof man.

By way of drink, Captain Spalding can swallow benzoline and light the flames. Mere trifles such as flaming wick and lighted candles are as hors d'oeuvres to him, and when he wants to put out a fire he simply takes up the coals and licks them.

"I can't explain it," he said, "doctors have chloroformed me and put red-hot poker on my tongue, then, for the poker again and they just shook their heads and said 'You are a fool.' If this man used chemicals they would be so strong that they would destroy the nerve tissues."

"When I was a baby my parents found me playing with red-hot coals and putting them in my mouth, and all my clothes were alight. That's why I've got no eyebrows. After that they watched me, but I just loved to lick red-hot poker."

"And this fireproof business saved my life. I was with the Red Indians who massacred Gen'l Custer, and they would have scalped me. But I chewed the coals from the burning fire and looked up to the skies, and they just stamped to their knees in surprise."

FAMOUS EXPRESS WRECKED.

Many persons were killed and injured in a railway disaster which occurred on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, twenty-five miles south of Dayton, on July 4th.

The "bound Twentieth Century Limited" of the "Big Four" Railroad—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—crashed into a freight train head on.

When the engines struck together, one crashed through a combination baggage, smoking-car, and coal coach, which was filled largely with women and children. These cars were tumbled about, overturned, and rolled down an embankment, and several other cars were derailed, but there were no fatalities in them.

Thirty-one bodies have been recovered, and about seventy other persons are injured. Owing to another accident at Sharon, Pennsylvania, the express had been diverted to the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad's line.

R. dist trains were dispatched to the scene of the disaster from Dayton and Hamilton.

CHINESE COOLIE LABOUR.

A HINT TO PLANTERS.

The Times of Malaya publishes an official statement asking the paper to announce to the public that in view of the large importations of Chinese labourers for rubber estates in the near future the Resident suggests to importers of such labour the desirability of a thorough knowledge of the terms of the Labour Enactment of 1904, number three, and the Chinese Agricultural, Amendment enactment of 1904.

The Government states that a knowledge of the terms of this law will save both employers and coolies trouble and litigation.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The Portland Canal is the most northerly inlet on the Pacific Coast of Canada, and forms the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. It is to-day witnessing one of those extraordinary rushes of gold-seekers which occur every decade or two. Yet the Portland district is a field for mining, and prospecting is not the growth of a few days or weeks. Mining first started there 11 years ago, and since 1908 has been steadily carried on. Stewart, the new mining town at the head of the inlet, is named after a young Scotch American who has been in the country for the past five years. Stewart's discoveries and the fact that he had associated with him last year Mr. D. D. Mann, one of Canada's great railway builders, attracted the attention of gold-seekers from all parts of the Continent, with the result that every vessel going north is crowded with passengers.

STEWART AND THE BEAR RIVER. Stewart Town is at the mouth of the Bear River, which empties into the inlet and it is on Bear River and its tributaries that valuable discoveries have been made. The valley of the Bear is only a mile wide, and on either side precipitous mountains rise to a height of 5,000 ft. Quartzose ore, silver, gold, and lead values, and pyritic ores of copper and gold have been found in many places. The Portland Canal Mining Company, operating on Glacier Creek, is working on a rich vein of silver and gold, while on the Stewart-Mann property a vein of silver and lead—2 ft. wide—is traceable up the mountain side for hundreds of feet. The new mining field gives promise of being a valuable one, but it will be some time before the country can be traversed with ease or comfort. Mr. Mann has commenced the construction of a railway up the valley of the Bear. The town of Stewart, which was unknown a few months ago, has an estimated population of over 10,000, and building lots are commanding fabulous prices.

AN OFFICIAL WARNING. The officers of the Geological Survey at Ottawa, while admitting the richness of the country, issue a warning note to intending prospectors as to the hardships they may have to endure. Two field geologists from Ottawa are already at the Bear River, and in a few weeks it is expected will send out reports which will not carry the suspicion of being of a "booster" character, as many despatches now sent from British Columbia undoubtedly are.

WILY CHA AH CHING.

CHINAMAN'S DESERTION COSTS SHIPOWNERS \$100.

Mr Gillespie, at West Ham, had before him a curious shipping case arising out of the Chinese immigration laws of Australia, in which Captain Halliday, of the steamship *Crown of Galicia*, appealed against a decision of Mr. Edwin Tuffs, the local superintendent of Mercautile Marine.

Mr. A. G. Neilson appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Hamer Greenwood, from the Board of Trade, for the respondent.

The *Crown of Galicia* is a steamship owned by Messrs. Proutis, Servier, & Henderson, of Glasgow, and in April, 1909, Captain Halliday among his crew signed on about thirty Chinamen. The vessel arrived at Brisbane on Nov. 1-7 and in consequence of the Australian law as to Chinese immigrants Captain Halliday engaged watchmen to prevent the Chinese going ashore. One of the men, Cha Ah Ching, was seen on board on November 13, the day before the vessel was to sail, but on the 14th, when the Customs called the roll Cha Ah Ching was absent. The matter was reported to the police, and to release his ship the captain signed a bond undertaking to pay £100 if the Chinaman did not rejoin the ship before it left the colony. He was not found, and the duties against him paid £100 and £1 7s. 6d., the cost of a cablegram notifying the owners of the fact.

When the *Crown of Galicia* arrived in London, under Section 23 of the Merchant Shipping Act, Captain Halliday made a return of monies due from Cha Ah Ching's account of £5 15s. 7d., and included the £100 and the £1 7s. 6d., which, however, Mr. Tuffs, the superintendent, within his discretion, refused to allow.

Mr. Neilson said the matter was of great importance. He argued that the fine of £100 was the direct result of the desertion of the Chinaman, and that it was right and proper that it should be chargeable against his account as an expense the owner had been put to in consequence of the man's desertion.

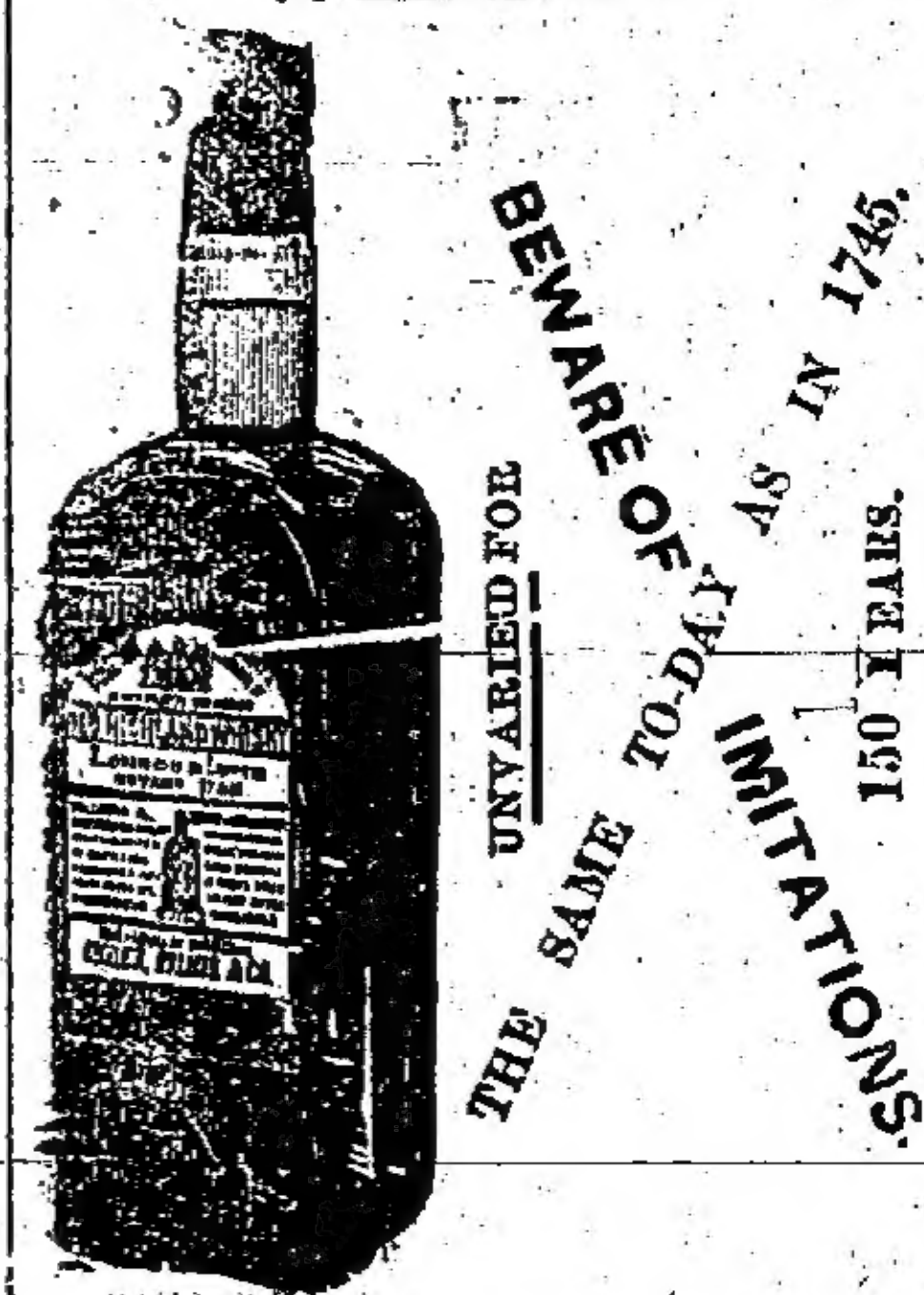
Mr. Hamer Greenwood said the Board of Trade regarded the appeal very seriously, and for many reasons. Any expenses the master or owners were put to in respect to deserting seamen should be construed with the natural and customary meaning; and the natural and customary meaning was the difference in wages of a sailor (rate and the desertor. He submitted that there could not be included a fine inflicted for the commission of a quasi-criminal act.

Mr. Gillespie said he must decide in favour of the Board of Trade, but he would give every facility for an appeal.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British str. *Baron Amherst* left Karatsu for this port, and is due to arrive here on or about the 2nd prox.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Australis*, with the French Mail of the 3rd inst., and mails from London of the 2nd inst., left Saigon on the 28th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on the 1st prox., at daylight.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL. The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 21st inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Siberia* arrived at Manila on the 28th inst. a.m., and is due to arrive here on the 1st prox., at noon.

The P.M. str. *China* from San Francisco arrived at Yokohama on the 24th inst., left that port en route to Hongkong on the 25th inst., and is due to arrive at this port on the 3rd prox.

The P.M. str. *Manchuria* left San Francisco on the 12th inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 8th prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Chigo Maru* sailed from San Francisco on the 19th inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at this port on the 19th prox.

The P.M. str. *Asia* sailed from San Francisco on the 26th inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 23rd prox.

THE BRITISH STEAMERS. The British str. *Baron Ogilvy* left Moji on the 23rd inst., for this port, and is due to arrive here to-day.

The Mogul Line str. *Lothian* left United Kingdom on the 10th inst. for Hongkong via Straits.

The O.S.K. str. *Chicago Maru* from Tacoma left Moji for this port via Manila on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on or about the 2nd prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Colombo Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 15th inst., and is expected here on the 2nd prox.

The I.G.M. str. *Germania* left Yap on the 22nd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 2nd prox.

The Eng. str. *Pereira* sailed from Guaymas, Mexico on the 14th inst., a.m., and is expected to arrive here, via Moji, Japan, about the 7th prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Kito Maru* from South American and Mexican ports, arrived at Yokohama on the 25th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th prox.

The O.S.K. str. *Tacoma Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 23rd inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th prox.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 28th to August 3rd, 1910.

| Date. | Time of High Water. | Height. | Time of Low Water. | Height. |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | | | | |
| Thurs. 28 | 1.00 | 6.1 | 4.16 | 2.2 |
| Fri. 29 | 1.42 | 6.1 | 3.16 | 2.2 |
| Sat. 30 | 2.24 | 6.1 | 2.16 | 2.2 |
| Sun. 31 | 3.06 | 6.1 | 1.16 | 2.2 |
| Mon. 1 | 3.48 | 6.1 | 0.16 | 2.2 |
| Tues. 2 | 4.30 | 6.1 | 0.16 | 2.2 |
| Wed. 3 | 5.12 | 6.1 | 0.16 | 2.2 |

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 28th.

| | Previous Day at 4 p.m. | On Date at 10 a.m. | On Date at 4 p.m. |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Barometer | 29.76 | 29.78 | 29.70 |
| Temperature | 88 | 86 | 87 |
| Humidity | 85 | 68 | 70 |
| Wind Direction | South | West | SW |
| Force | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Weather | b | b | b |
| Rain | — | — | — |

Highest open air Temperature on 27th..... 90
Lowest open air Temperature on 27th..... 78

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.

July 28th.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Barometer 9 a.m. 29.82 | Therm. (Wetbulb) 9 a.m. 77 |
| Barometer 1 p.m. 29.79 | Therm. (Wetbulb) 1 p.m. 79 |
| Barometer 4 p.m. 29.76 | Therm. (Wetbulb) 4 p.m. 80 |
| Thermom. 9 a.m. 83 | Therm. Maximum 86 |
| Thermom. 1 p.m. 85 | Therm. Minimum over night..... 82 |
| Thermom. 4 p.m. 86 | |

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. on the 29th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 27th July, 1910. [14]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Aug. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th Aug., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

This Steamer brings Cargo Ex. S.S. "LOTHINGEN" from Adelaide. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 26th July, 1910. [5]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Aug. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 6th Aug., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

This Steamer brings Cargo Ex. S.S. "CAIRO" from Venice. Ex. S.S. "CAIRO PAES" from Soravia. Transhipped at Port Said. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 26th July, 1910. [5]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAXONIA," Captain Bahls, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo: Ex. S.S. "Pennsylvania" from New York. Ex. S.S. "Sines" from Seattle. Ex. S.S. "Fris" from London. Ex. S.S. "Kite" from Seattle. HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 27th July, 1910. [872]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW-YORK.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL | REMARKS. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| TAKAO, SHANGHAI, FUKUOKA, BANCA | Capt. Collyer | About 29th July | Freight only. |
| HANKOW, TAKU and MOJI | Capt. F. J. Fox | About 29th July | Freight and Passage |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA | Capt. H. Powell | About 4th Aug. | Freight and Passage |
| DEYANHA | Capt. Owen Jones | Noon, 6th Aug. | See Special of Call. |
| LONDON via USUAL PORTS | | Noon, 6th Aug. | Advertisement. |

For further Particulars, apply to
Hongkong, 29th July, 1910.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI | "ANHUI" | On 31st July, 11 A.M. |
| MANILA | "TEAN" | On 2nd Aug., 3 P.M. |
| TIENTSIN | "KUEICHOW" | On 2nd Aug., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "CHENAN" | On 4th Aug., 4 P.M. |
| ILOILO & CEBU | "SUNGKIANG" | On 6th Aug., 4 P.M. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINTAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers must embark before mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 29th July, 1910.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

| DESTINATION | STEAMERS | DATE OF SAILING. |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| COPENHAGEN | "SIAM" | End of July. |
| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE | "YEDRO" | Half of August. |
| COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG | "INDIEN" | End of August. |

For Further Particulars apply to
HONGKONG, 26th July, 1910.

MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

| STEAMSHIP | CAPTAIN | LEAVING. |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| "HAITAN" | Capt. J. W. Evans | FRIDAY, 29th July, at 10 A.M. |
| "HAITANG" | Capt. A. E. Hodgins | TUESDAY, 2nd Aug., at 10 A.M. |
| "HAICHING" | Capt. W. C. Passmore | FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at 10 A.M. |

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 5 Days).

| | | |
|--------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| HAIMUN | Capt. A. H. Stewart | SUNDAY, 31st July, at 10 A.M. |
|--------|---------------------|-------------------------------|

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Months of July, August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Foochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| MANILA | "YUENSANG" | Friday, 29th July, 4 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | "NAMSANG" | Saturday 30th July, Noon. |
| TIENTSIN via SWATOW | "CHEONGSHING" | Sunday, 31st July, 11 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "KWONGSANG" | Sunday, 31st July, 11 A.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | "LAISANG" | Wednesday, 3rd Aug., Noon. |
| MANILA | "BOONGSANG" | Friday, 5th Aug., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI | "FOOKSANG" | Friday, 19th Aug., Noon. |

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.
The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang Telephone No. 215, Sui Exch. 4.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 29th July, 1910.
GENERAL MANAGER

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.
Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMEWARD.

For Marseilles & Hamburg: S.S. MECKLENBURG 29th July.
For Antwerp & Hamburg: S.S. BRISGAVIA 5th Aug.
For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. SEGROVIA 9th Aug.
For Havre & Hamburg: S.S. SCANDIA 13th Aug.
For Havre & Hamburg: S.S. SLAVONIA 20th Aug.
For Marseilles & Hamburg: S.S. SAXONIA 31st Aug.

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:
S.S. SPEZIA 12th Aug.
S.S. ALESIA 26th Aug.
S.S. AMBRIA 8th Sept.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

NIPPONYUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATIONS. | STEAMERS. | TONS. | SAILING DATES. |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID | KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagiue | 7,000 | WED'DAY, 3rd Aug., at Daylight |
| | WAKASA MARU Capt. N. Nielsen | 7,000 | WED'DAY, 9th Aug., at 4 P.M. |
| | ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thomson | 9,000 | WED'DAY, 17th Aug., at Daylight |
| VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE | KAMAKURA MARU Capt. J. Nagao | 7,000 | SATURDAY, 13th Aug., from Kobe. |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA | TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Sato | 7,000 | TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 P.M. |
| | AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa | 7,000 | TUESDAY, 13th Sept., at 4 P.M. |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE | NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi | 6,000 | FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon. |
| | KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler | 6,000 | FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler | 6,000 | WED'DAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE | COLOMBO MARU Capt. E. Combes | 5,000 | WED'DAY, 3rd Aug. |
| KOBE and YOKOHAMA | MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. T. Murai | 9,000 | THURSDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon. |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO | BOMBAY MARU Capt. Teranaka | 5,000 | TUESDAY, 9th Aug. |

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1st CLASS | \$120 | \$110 | \$100 | \$90 |
| 2nd " | \$80 | \$70 | \$60 | \$50 |

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER

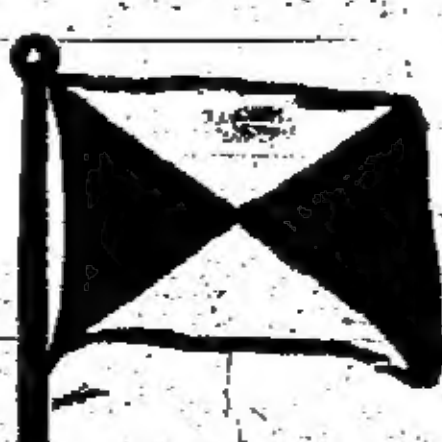
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| S.S. KIYO MARU | 17,200 tons gross | Sail Aug. 25th, at Noon. |
| S.S. BUYO MARU | 10,500 " | " Oct. 22nd, at Noon. |
| S.S. HONGKONG MARU | 11,000 " | " Dec. 21st, at Noon. |

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.



CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| STEAMSHIP | TONS. | CAPTAIN | FOR | SAILING DATE. |
|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|---------------------|
| BUBI | 2540 | R. Rodger | Manila | On 30th July, Noon. |
| ZAFIRO | 2540 | A. Fraser | Manila | On 6th Aug., Noon. |

For Freight or Passage apply to
HONGKONG, 18th July, 1910.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| STEAMER | FROM | EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE FOR | ON OR ABOUT |
|-----------|-------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| TJIKINI | JAVA | Second half of July | SHANGHAI | Second half of July |
| TJILIWONG | JAPAN | Second half of July | JAVA | Second half of July |
| TJIPANAS | JAVA | Second half of July | JAPAN | Second half of July |
| TJIMARI | JAPAN | First half of Aug. | JAVA | First half of Aug. |
| TJIBODAS | JAVA | First half of Aug. | SHANGHAI | First half of Aug. |
| TJILATJAP | JAVA | Second half of Aug. | JAPAN | Second half of Aug. |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

Telephone No. 375.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TONS (Gross reg.) | LEAVES. |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | "CHICAGO-MARU" Capt. I. Goto | 6,182 | WED'DAY, 10th Aug., at Noon |
| | "TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto | 6,178 | WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon. |

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

| FOR | STEAMERS | LEAVES. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| TAMSAI via SWATOW & AMOY | "DAIGI MARU" Capt. M. MURAYAMA | SUNDAY, 31st July, at 10 A.M. |
| ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY | "JOSHIN MARU" Capt. Y. YAMAMOTO | WED'DAY, 3rd Aug., at 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW | "BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO | THURSDAY, 4th Aug., at 10 A.M. |

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd-Class Passengers to Foochow during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The NIPPON KISEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for The NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

| 1st CLASS. | 2nd CLASS. | 3rd CLASS. |
|------------|------------|------------|
| \$73.00 | \$55.00 | \$27.00. |

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.
Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First-Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS OF 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Japan Office:
32, WATER STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open to inspection at all times.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE,

DEPOT: 55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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